

The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,....Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

[VOL. CL.]

NO. 23]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868

••• This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typography and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

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Colleges

Church Groups Led Way with McKendree, Shurtleff, and Illinois Colleges in '30s

STATE BACKED NORMAL IN 1857

University Ten Years Later Started the Trend that Now Perils the Private Schools

The Ordinance of 1787 was the basic act adopted by Congress for the government of the Northwest Territory, that imperial area which George Rogers Clark won for the fledgling nation during the Revolutionary War. Contained in that ordinance was the declaration that "religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Little was done by either territorial or state government to implement that mandate in Illinois until the middle of the 19th Century. Nonetheless, schools were started in the territory and in the new state. They were started by religious groups, organizations and private individuals who sought to do what government had yet to undertake.

As was shown in the last issue of *The Intelligencer*, it was some years—in the 1850's, in fact—before Illinois accomplished a comprehensive elementary public school law. And it wasn't until 1857 that its first tax-supported institution of higher education—a two-year teachers' college at Normal—was founded.

The state's early neglect of education didn't preclude Illinois youth from educational opportunities, however. In a little more than a decade after statehood was achieved three colleges, McKendree at Lebanon, Shurtleff at Alton and Illinois at Jacksonville, had been started by religious denominations. In the meanwhile various organizations and private individuals had commenced quite a few academies, as secondary educational institutions were known in that day.

The General Assembly, then apathetic to education, was even hostile to the efforts of religious denominations to provide higher education. It early refused charters to McKendree and Illinois colleges, which survive to this day, and to Shurtleff, which has since passed out of existence. McKendree was sponsored by the Methodist Church, Illinois by Presbyterians and Congregationalists and Shurtleff by Baptists.

Subsequently, charters were obtained by those three colleges as a consequence of a united effort.

In addition to Shurtleff, Illinois and McKendree the following privately financed institutions of higher education had been established in the state prior to the 1857 founding of the first publicly supported teachers' college at Normal: Knox, 1837; Monticello, 1838; MacMurray, 1846; Northwestern, 1851; Illinois Wesleyan, 1852; Eureka, 1855; Blackburn and Greenville, 1857. All continue to this day.

Even as the itinerant school master and his subscription school provided most of the opportunity early Illinois youth had to obtain a common school education so did privately supported academies and colleges provide the only opportunity for more advanced study until 1857. There

were then more than 20 privately supported colleges and academies (some of which subsequently became colleges) in Illinois.

These private institutions continued to educate the bulk of Illinois students for many years thereafter. But the scales began to tip in favor of the tax-supported institutions as the number of college-going youth started to increase dramatically.

Today, Illinois has a far-flung and comprehensive system of tax-supported universities, colleges and junior colleges which, in the school year of 1967-68 enrolled (by head count) 60.9 percent of the state's grand total of 333,876 college-going youth.

Only the State could provide the funds needed to erect and staff the facilities required to accommodate the vastly increased number of these college youth. In 1965, according to projections made for the State Board of Higher Education, 52.8 percent of Illinois' college-age youth were going to college. By 1980, so the same report concluded, the percentage may reach as high as 78.1 percent of a vastly increased total.

The establishment of the state's first teachers' college was followed ten years later by the founding of the University of Illinois at Champaign in 1867. That institution, now rated as one of the nation's great public universities, and especially distinguished in many of its graduate and professional schools, has two Chicago campuses in addition to that downtown. It has made outstanding progress academically during the administration of Dr. David Dodd Henry, whose presidency began in 1955. The growth of that university in the twelve-year period since Dr. Henry assumed the presidency illustrates the problem that confronts both tax-supported and the privately supported educational institutions in the state. In 1955 the University of Illinois enrolled 26,671 students. Twelve years later 46,891 attended the university and its branches.

The five teacher colleges established by the State between 1857 and 1899—Carbondale, Charleston, Normal, Macomb and DeKalb—have all been restructured in recent years and now have university status, offering both undergraduate and graduate work in many fields. They are now known as Southern Illinois University, Eastern Illinois University, Illinois State University, Western Illinois University and Northern Illinois University. More recently, two municipally conducted teacher colleges in Chicago have been absorbed into the State system and are now known as Northeastern Illinois State College and

[Continued on second page]

CIVIL WAR

Illinois Raised 149 Regiments of Infantry, 17 of Cavalry, and 33 Artillery Batteries

FROM VICKSBURG TO ATLANTA

Volunteers Served under Grant and Sherman; Cavalry Fired First Shot at Gettysburg

Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, the beginning of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers from the militia of the several states for three months service—not that he thought the war would be over in three months, but because that limitation was placed in the law governing the employment of militia. Before this date Governor Richard Yates had called attention to the collapse of the militia system in Illinois. It was said only 800 uniformed men could be turned out from the militia; this in spite of the popularity of such drill teams as Elmer E. Ellsworth's Chicago Zouaves, the Chicago Jaegers, Turner Union Cadets, Lincoln Rifles, and the like.

Accordingly the task of organizing volunteers was turned over to anyone who would volunteer to do it, with a result that the state had a curious collection of private armies, regularized by being accepted at first by the state and then by the federal government for service. There was no trouble in raising six regiments to answer Lincoln's call—numbered 7th to 12th Illinois because there had been six Illinois regiments in the Mexican War. These regiments served three months and then were reorganized to serve three years. So great was the response of volunteers that by June, 1861, Illinois had 19 regiments in service.

During the war Illinois raised 149 regiments of infantry, numbered from the 7th to the 156th. (This would make 150, but the 121st failed to complete its organization.) Also there were 17 regiments of cavalry and 33 batteries of artillery for a total of 225,300 soldiers. Most enlistments were for "three years or the war," some reenlisted for a second term, and some regiments were raised for shorter periods.

In May, 1862, a call was made for three months regiments to relieve veteran regiments on guard duty. Of these the 67th and 69th Regiments of Infantry went to

Camp Douglas, Chicago; the 68th to Washington, D.C.; the 70th to Camp Butler, Rock Island, and the 71st to Cairo and posts in Kentucky.

Early in 1864 a similar call was made for volunteer regiments to serve 100 days guard duty to relieve veteran regiments. The Illinois regiments on this call were numbered 132nd to 143rd, and 145th. There was also a separate Alton Battalion of two large companies. Of these the 136th and 139th volunteered for additional service on their way home because of a guerrilla outbreak in Missouri.

The missing number 144th was taken by a one-year regiment raised late in 1864. Additional one-year regiments were raised for guard duty early in 1865 and were numbered 146th to 156th.

Although the cavalry regiments were numbered from 1st to 17th it is also of record that the escort of Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis at the battle of Stones River was Company B, 36th Illinois Cavalry. This was because Companies A and B of the 36th Regiment were cavalry. The two companies were usually detached from the infantry regiment and eventually became Companies I and K, 15th Cavalry. Two Illinois companies in the Battle of Fredericksburg were known as A and B, McClellan Dragoons. Later they became Companies H and I, 12th Illinois Cavalry, one of two Illinois cavalry regiments that fought in the eastern campaigns. The other was the 8th, credited with firing the first shot at Gettysburg. A few days before Captain Elon J. Farnsworth of the 8th had been one of three young officers jumped to brigadier general. The two others were Captain Wesley Merritt, who lived to command in the capture of Manila in the Spanish-American War, and Lieutenant George A. Custer who was killed in 1876 in "Custer's Last Stand" on the Little Big Horn. General Farnsworth was killed at Gettysburg.

Illinois had two regiments of light artillery, accounting for 24 of the 33 batteries, but as artillery never fought as regiments, there was no irregularity in having such separate organizations as the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, Chicago Mercantile Battery, Springfield Light Artillery, Renwick's Elgin Battery, Bridges' Battery, Cogswell's Battery, Henshaw's Battery, and others named for their captains.

Nearly all Illinois organizations moved south through Cairo to take part in the western campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Cumberland; a few took part in other western campaigns, or garrisoned posts, and a half dozen or so fought in the campaigns in the East.

Many heard their first shots fired at Fort Donelson or at Shiloh. When Grant moved his troops to besiege Vicksburg early in 1863, every unit that could be cut loose from guard or garrison duty was sent to his aid. Illinois had 78 organizations at Vicksburg, twice as many as any other state. Many Illinois regiments took part in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, including Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and when Sherman united the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland, and the Army of the Ohio for the advance on Atlanta, he had with him some 80 Illinois organizations. The Illinois monument at Kennesaw Mountain is the only state monument on that battlefield. Illinois also put up state monuments at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge and Orchard Knob (Chattanooga) as well as monuments to each organization taking part in these battles, and three at Gettysburg. There are also Illinois monuments at Andersonville Prison cemetery, and at Memphis National Cemetery.

A regiment credited to the state, although not having Illinois in its designation, was the 29th United States Colored Infantry, raised largely in Chicago. It suffered heavy casualties in the ineffective Battle of the Crater when a mine was exploded under Confederate defenses at Petersburg. A new Regular Army regi-



Fred B. Schell in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* August 16, 1863
TRIUMPHAL ENTRANCE OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY INTO VICKSBURG. The 45th Illinois, Galena "lead miners' regiment," led the line and planted its colors on the Court House.

ment, the 13th United States Infantry, was also organized in Chicago.

A large number of general officers were Illinois men. Grant and Logan are mentioned in the state song; among others holding important commands were John A. McClelland, Jacksonville; John M. Palmer, Carlinville; Benjamin H. Grierson, Jacksonville; Eugene A. Carr, Galesburg; James H. Wilson, Shawneetown; Michael K. Lawler, Equality; W. H. L. Wallace, Ottawa, killed at Shiloh; Elon J. Farnsworth, Rockton, killed at Gettysburg; John A. Rawlins, Galena, Grant's chief of staff; John E. Smith, Galena; Stephen A. Hurlbut, Belvidere; Benjamin M. Prentiss, Quincy; John McArthur, Chicago; Elias Dennis, Carlyle; John M. Schofield, Freeport.

Colleges

(Continued from first page)

Chicago State College. Both are now enlarging their programs and facilities.

The 1967 legislative sessions gave preliminary authorization for the construction of two new senior colleges, one in Springfield and one in Chicago.

The conversion of Southern Illinois Teachers College into a full-fledged university with a branch campus at Edwardsville was carried out under the presidency of Dr. Delyte W. Morris. It was the first such conversion of an Illinois teachers' college and set the pattern, in major degree, for the subsequent similar change of the others.

In the 1966-67 school year there was a total of 2,901,268 students enrolled in Illinois schools, both public and private, elementary and secondary, college level, graduate schools and professional schools. That figure exceeded the population of the State of Illinois (2,539,891) in 1870, and, at the present rate of increase, will soon exceed that of 1880, when the state's population was 3,077,871.

In the academic year of 1967-68 the 130 institutions of higher education in Illinois (the combined public and private totals) enrolled 343,718 students on campus and had 13,094 off-campus (extension) students.

The 1967 session of the General Assembly made biennial appropriations exceeding two billion dollars for operations and construction of the overall tax-supported public school and university systems, a sharp contrast to the days in 1825 when taxpayers refused to pay for the education of other people's children. Supplementing this is the locally imposed real estate tax to meet a part of the costs of each of the state's 40 public junior colleges.

In addition, a large percentage of costs for maintaining elementary and secondary education is raised at the local level by taxes on real estate.

The same legislative session appropriated \$29,800,000 for so-called "free choice" scholarships and grants under which qualified students may receive up to \$1,000 (the maximum to be increased by \$100 in each of the two succeeding years) to apply on tuition at either private or public institutions.

The primary intent of the "free choice" scholarships or grants, made to the student through the Illinois State Scholarship Commission, and spent by him at the Illinois college or university of his choice, has been to aid the privately supported colleges which, being constitutionally ineligible for direct state support, have been increasingly hard-put in the



TELLING THE ILLINOIS STORY. A display on Illinois history and opportunities opened July 1 at The Chicago Tribune public service office, 33 West Madison Street, Chicago. On hand at the official opening of the display were, left to right, David R. Reno, supervisor, Illinois Division of Tourism; Ralph G. Newman, chairman, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission; Joe Mann, Chicago Tribune Public Service office; State Representative Paul J. Randolph, and State Senator Thomas A. McGloin, vice chairman of the commission.

new economy. Lacking substantial endowment, many of them have come perilously close to pricing themselves out of the market. Mounting costs increasingly jeopardize the continuance of some of these colleges and increasingly impair the services of others.

The future of all but a few of the highly endowed private colleges and universities in Illinois is indeed precarious despite gifts to them by foundations and corporations. Some educators predict that many of these private institutions, which now provide for more than 40 percent of all Illinois degree-seeking students attending four-year colleges (or more extensive), will ultimately pass out of existence. Others contend that view is too pessimistic. There is no doubt, however, that many of the privately supported colleges and universities, some of which provided the only opportunity Illinois youth had for many years to obtain higher education, are in trouble.

This was recognized by the 1967 legislative session which, with the encouragement of Governor Otto Kerner, adopted a measure sponsored by Senator W. Russell Arrington (R-Evanston) creating a commission of out-of-state educators to survey the role of the private college and university and make recommendations as to what the State can do to buttress it.

In addition to those privately sponsored universities and colleges in Illinois which have heretofore been mentioned the category includes the following universities and liberal arts colleges:

Located in Chicago are DePaul, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola, Roosevelt and the University of Chicago. Also: Central YMCA Community College, College of Jewish Studies, MacMormac, Maria Junior, Mundelein, North Park, Pestalozzi Froebel Teachers College and Saint Xavier.

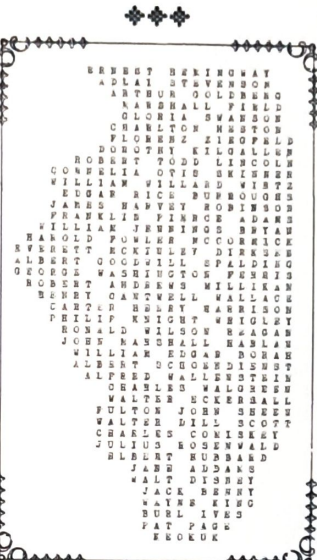
In the suburban and downstate areas are: Bradley University, Peoria, and Millikin University, Decatur. Also: Augustana, Rock Island; Aurora, Aurora; Barat, Lake Forest; College of St. Francis, Joliet; Concordia Teachers College, River Forest; DeLaurens, Des Plaines; Elmhurst, Elmhurst; George Williams, Downers Grove; Judson, Elgin; Kendall, Evanston; Lake Forest, Lake Forest; Lewis, Lockport; Lincoln, Lincoln; Maryknoll, Glen Ellyn; Monmouth, Monmouth; National College of Education, Evanston; North Central, Naperville; Olivet Nazarene, Kankakee; Principia, Elsah; Quincy, Quincy; Robert Morris Junior, Carthage; Rockford, Rockford; Rosary, River Forest; St. Dominic, St. Charles; St. Procopius, Lisle; Shimer, Mount Carroll; Springfield College in Illinois, Springfield, Trinity, Deerfield; Trinity Christian, Palos Heights; Wheaton, Wheaton, and Winston Churchill, Pontiac.

Discussion Group

A literary-history group at Even-Glo Lodge, Pontiac, has adopted a Sesquicentennial theme for a series of discussions on history of Illinois, interesting persons, Indians, "Treasures, Trinkets, and Tales," "Going to the Fourth," state parks, prairie poets, prose writers, women of Illinois, and history's houses. Leader of the group is Clyde Lyon, formerly of Sycamore and former president of Eureka College, Eureka.

MUSEUM

Dedication of the Johnson County Historical Museum July 12 by Secretary of State Paul Powell and a Sesquicentennial parade July 13 from the fair grounds to the courthouse square in Vienna were culminating events in a two-weeks county-wide celebration. Following the parade awards were made in the beard-growing, ladies' costume, and children's contests. The county program started June 29 with Buncombe entertaining members of the National Muzzle Loaders Rifle Association on their hike along the George Rogers Clark trail from Fort Massac to Fort Kaskaskia. A memorial worship service was held at Pleasant Grove Baptist Church near West Vienna. Goreville's three day celebration included July 4 parade and pony show with square dance and fireworks at Fern Clyffe State Park. Gilead Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Simpson presented a costumed pageant reviewing the founding of the church and its history. Miss Kay Herron, Goreville, was the county's Sesquicentennial queen.



MAP-MAKING BY TYPEWRITER. Names of notable men and women of Illinois form a map of the state compiled by the steady hand and ingenuity of George W. Gove, 11 Ridgcrest Drive, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514. Mr. Gove is a former graduate student at the School of Education, University of Chicago and Mrs. Gove is from Streator. From their exile in the Tarheel State they desired to make this contribution to the Illinois Sesquicentennial.

Flatboat Race

A flat-bottom boat race down the Sangamon River September 2, Labor Day, is sponsored by Beardstown Jaycees in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's navigation of that stream by flatboat and steamboat. When Captain Vincent A. Bogue of Cincinnati took up a challenge to bring his steamboat *Talisman* to Portland Landing, Springfield, Lincoln volunteered as pilot at Beardstown. Woodsmen were sent ahead to clear snags and overhanging trees as the 95-foot steamboat made about four miles a day on the Sangamon. At New Salem it ran over the dam at flood stage and reached Portland Landing, site of the old waterworks, March 29, 1932. A week later, after a new cargo was loaded, the water level had dropped. At New Salem the dam was dismantled to let the boat through. Lincoln finished his piloting at Beardstown and was paid \$40. The *Talisman* made it to Alton, but three weeks later was burned to the waterline there. (Address of the Jaycees is P.O. Box 6, Beardstown, Ill. 62618)

Batchtown

Sesquicentennial Day in Batchtown July 13 was sponsored by the Harrell-Mager American Legion Auxiliary Unit, Gertrude Fiedler, president, joined by ladies' groups from St. Barbara Church, Methodist and Lutheran churches; Art Class, Batchtown Woman's Club; and Home Extension, Lucky Clover, and Stitch and Stir 4-H Clubs. Art displays and antique exhibits were shown in the Legion home, formerly "the old stone school," built in 1854.

Sweet Corn Festival

Mendota's 21st annual Sweet Corn Festival August 11 to 13 marked not only the Illinois Sesquicentennial, but also La Salle County's 137 years and Mendota's 115. Six churches have passed the century mark. The festival program included Pet and Costume Parade Monday, Festival Parade Tuesday, coronation of the Sweet Corn Queen, and street carnival. Twenty tons of sweet corn were given to visitors.



PULL THE CORD and this 20 by 5 foot illustrated scroll unrolls for easy reading of Carl Sandburg's "The Cornhuskers." The do-it-yourself exhibit is the keynote for Southern Illinois University Museum's new Illinois Room, on view throughout the Sesquicentennial year. Here Southern Illinois historian and folklorist John Allen, center, pulls the cord and gives his interpretation of the poem for students Randal Talley, Carterville, and Charlotte Jones, Carbondale. Dioramas in the exhibit show home life in a log cabin, pioneer washday, rail fence building, syrup making, sawing clapboards, hog killing, a shooting match, and "gender pulling." Other exhibits illustrate the museum's archeological digs and the state's geological structure.

BOGARDUS DAY

The Captain Adam Bogardus trap shoot July 20 as an Elkhart Homecoming event honored the famous marksman who was at one time a partner and performer in Buffalo Bill's Wild West. Sesquicentennial vespers on Elkhart Hill had Major John Flattery, chaplain at Chanute Air Field Base, as speaker. A wreath was laid on the grave of Richard J. Oglesby, three times governor.

Donald W. Splain was narrator as a pageant of historic floats paraded at the Logan County Fair.

1968 Directories

Illinois Bell Telephone Company's 1968 directories have Sesquicentennial cover themes. Each cover has a background of 30 reproductions of the seal in variant shadings. Superimposed is a notable building, museum, or scene. For Chicago it is the Auditorium Theatre; for Springfield, the Old Capitol; for Evanston, the Charles Gates Dawes home. Some others of historic interest are: Bartlett, Drover Hotel; Beecher, the Hubbard Trail; Chicago Heights, Sauk Trail Memorial; Downers Grove, the Indian Boundary; Dundee, Allan Pinkerton; Evergreen Park, Stony Creek Town Path; Summit, Marquette monument; Zion, Shiloh Park. The General Telephone Company also uses Sesquicentennial themes in its directories.

Old Settlers

Stark County's 91st Old Settlers celebration July 12 featured a mile-and-a-half Sesquicentennial parade including floats in charge of Mrs. Jerry Stapel and Mrs. Dale Fell; the 505th Air Force Band of Chanute Field, horseback riders, surrey, and miniature steam engine. Allen Williams was parade chairman.

Pork Days

Pork Days at Princeton September 5 to 7 scheduled a musical pageant depicting Illinois and Bureau County history. Mrs. Francis Snodgrass, Ohio, was pageant director. Sponsors are the Bureau County Pork Producers Association, Princeton Chamber of Commerce, and Princeton Promotions.

Credit Card

An "Illinois Credit Card" listing a dozen facts pointing up the state's major economic assets has been published by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, E. Stanley Enlund, president.



SESQUICENTENNIAL FLAG AT SEA. Mast of the S. S. Milwaukee Clipper during Purple Heart Cruise of 600 wounded servicemen June 6, sponsored by Chicago Sun-Times columnist Irv Kupcinet.

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CELEBRATING 150 YEARS OF THE GOOD LIFE IN ILLINOIS ALL OVER THE STATE

ADAMS

The Quincy Park Band under the direction of Carl Landrum dedicated its Quincy Day band concert at the Adams County Fair August 6 to the Illinois Sesquicentennial.

ALEXANDER

Progress in restoration of Maud House was reported by the Calro Historical Association by the Rev. C. E. Marshall, Karnak, and Robert Lentz. Maud House is a two-story brick home with tower of the Victorian era. It gets its name from Maud Rittenhouse whose girlhood diary up to her marriage to Earl Mayne, bridge engineer, was edited by her son-in-law Richard Strout and published as *Maud*, once a best-seller but now out of print.

COOK

Calumet City celebrated its Diamond Jubilee and the Illinois Sesquicentennial with a series of events. Calumet Woman's Club sponsored a series of story hours July 5, 12, 19, and 26 and August 2 and 9 at the Calumet City Public Library. Story-teller was Miss Esther M. Schrum, whose grandparents Hans Johann and Louisa Schuringa Schrum were first settlers in the area in 1863. Schrum Road is named for their six sons who built homes along it. A historical pageant was scheduled for August 28 to 31 at the football field of Thornton Fractional Township High School.

A plaque was dedicated July 14 by the Ravenswood-Lakeview Historical Association marking the 82nd anniversary of the founding of Swedish Covenant Hospital and Covenant Home. The plaque notes that a French Jesuit mission to a village of 750 Miami Indians once occupied the site purchased by the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant in 1885. Richard C. Bjorlund of the Ravenswood Centennial Commission wrote the plaque legend. Another plaque, sponsored by a committee headed by H. T. Hershberger, director of Covenant Home, honored Dr. O. Theodore Roberg, Sr., the hospital's first chief surgeon, who served 1902-58.

Brookfield's Diamond Jubilee parade August 3 celebrated the 75th anniversary of incorporation of the village. Eighteen bands and 11 drill teams and color guards, 32 floats, and many organizations were represented. William A. Hora was grand marshal.

Des Plaines schedules a week's observance September 28 to October 5 including band concert, box lunch social, silent movies, and old-time sale. The Des Plaines Sesquicentennial float will be featured in the parade.

DUPAGE

An air show sponsored by the Antique Airplane Association and radio station WIND drew 50,000 spectators to DuPage County Airport July 6 and 7. Antique and modern aircraft were put through their paces. Sesquicentennial medallions were presented to pilots with more than 50 years flying experience by Donald Howorth of the commission.

EDGAR

The Vermillion Veterans' Memorial, rebuilt in stone and brick, was rededicated July 19 as opening event of three-day Frontier Festival. A parade, "country store" displays of historic and antique items, magic show, and contests were other features. Sunday services were at St. Aloysius (North Arva) Catholic Church, Hunter Township, said to be the oldest established Catholic church in Illinois.

EFFINGHAM

The Sesquicentennial Old Settlers and Effingham Chamber of Commerce Arts and Crafts event was scheduled September 6 to 8. Virgil Sylfert arranged demonstrations of dulcimer playing, chair caning, tatting, wool spinning, rope making, stone polishing, flower pressing, and hair weaving. Frank Holkenbrink displayed antique clocks, Fred Metten demonstrated wood carving. . . . The Sesquicentennial play *Make Her Wilderness Like Eden* was given by the Illinois State University repertory theater group at Effingham County Fair August 5.

FORD

Gibson City's Sesquicentennial Celebration August 4 to 10 under auspices of the Chamber of Commerce opened with dedication of a new floor in the North Park pavilion with a concert by the Sesquicentennial Choir, directed by A. J. McKinney. Republican Day and Democratic Day followed. A farmer's market and bazaar and farm machinery display were August 7 events. Ralph Dixon was caller for the square dance. Sidewalk art show, antique flea market, and sidewalk sales were on the program culminating in the

parade, August 10 in which Great Lakes Naval Training Center Band and units from Chanute Air Force Base took part.

FULTON

A memorial marker and bronze plaque for William Dollar, a Revolutionary War soldier, was placed on his grave in Shields Chapel Cemetery, near Canton, in June by the Farmington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Glen Rogers, Yates City, regent. Also taking part in the dedication were Mrs. Lon Ellis, historian; Mrs. Roy Rice, chaplain, and Mrs. Glenn Castle, division director.

IROQUOIS

A Sesquicentennial vesper service was conducted by the Watseka Ministerial Association July 14 at the old Iroquois County Courthouse. Taking part were the Rev. William Laughlin, First Methodist Church, Watseka; the Rev. Robert Lawry, United Methodist Church, Woodland; the Rev. Howard Vanegmond, Reformed Church of Danforth; the Rev. Duane Peterson, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Gilman; the Rev. Kenneth Douglas, United Church of Sheldon; and the Rev. Jimmy W. Kruse, Centennial Christian Church, Watseka. A volunteer massed choir was directed by James Miller of Hoopesston.



LAKE

Floats, boats, and planes were featured in the August 17 and 18 Sesquicentennial observance of the City of Waukegan and North Chicago Chamber of Commerce. The parade August 17 was followed by a lakefront water show including racing sponsored by the Lake Michigan Yacht Association, a parade of boats and a visit by the USS *Hatter*. National Air Shows presented a program of acrobatic flying, sky-diving, and parachute jumping.

LEE

Franklin Grove's Sesquicentennial celebration August 3 included the Men's Garden Club Flower and Vegetable Show, parade featuring Dixon State School Band, floats, antique autos, and baby buggies. Fire Department water fight, Lion's Club supper, and white elephant sale. . . . Sublette's Sesquicentennial parade's 140 units were viewed by 15,000 spectators July 13. Little League and girls' softball games, two-day play and pageant, antique farm machinery exhibit, and historic style show were featured.

PERRY

July 10 was Sesquicentennial Day at the 112th annual Perry County Fair at Pinckneyville, one of the oldest continuous fairs in Illinois. Students from Illinois State Normal University presented the play *Make Her Wilderness Like Eden* following afternoon exhibitions of churning, weaving, candle making, and soap making. Other events of Fair Week included a garden tractor rodeo, crowning of the County Fair queen, horse-shoe pitching contest, horse show, and tractor pull.

SANGAMON

Pawnee's homecoming July 12 to 14 included a carnival on the square, children's parade, and coronation of the Khoury League king and queen Friday. James Hayward, assistant farm advisor, was speaker at the flower show program Saturday and Secretary of State Paul Powell addressed the crowd after the grand parade. Sunday events included the Pawnee High School alumni dinner, horse show, and finals of the Khoury League exhibition games. Clayville Tavern, a restored stagecoach stop 12 miles west of Springfield on route 125 will be scene of the third annual Craft Festival October 5 and 6 under auspices of Clayville Folk Arts Guild of which Mrs. William A. Sausaman, Springfield, is president. Featured will be apple butter making over open fire, cider from open press, candle making, goose plucking, sheep shearing, a blacksmith at work, and musket shooting. (Maude G. Lanham is our correspondent.)

SHELBY

The annual Old-Time Fiddlers state contest July 27 at the park auditorium was an outstanding event in Shelbyville's Sesquicentennial Days. Merchants had \$1.50 Days in lieu of dollar days starting July 25 of the 150th year. Churches had special services July 28. A parade and the play *Make Her Wilderness Like Eden* were opening events July 30 of the Shelby County 4-H Fair.

BOOKS

Gallatin County, Gateway to Illinois, by Lucille Lawler (154 pages, \$4.25 from Mrs. Opal Dietz, Shawneetown, Illinois 62984)

Here is a good example of a county history economically produced for a county of small population and worth every cent of its price not only to residents of the locality, but to everyone interested in Illinois history—for Shawneetown, Equality, and New Haven go back to the beginnings in Illinois of America's Westward movement.

Gallatin County's most colorful hero was Major General Michael Kelly Lawler, captain of the Mameluke Legion (of "Egypt" of course) in the Mexican war, starting the Civil War as colonel of the 18th Illinois Infantry. There were others. General Thomas Posey, Washington's aide, is buried in Westwood Cemetery. James Hall, first literary figure, owned half the *Illinois Gazette*. Abraham Lincoln acted as book agent for the state's first woman novelist, Sarah Marshall of Shawneetown, whose *Early Engagements* was published in 1841. There is a letter to prove it. Thomas Sawyer Spivey claimed to be the original of Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer. That cannot be proved, says Franklin J. Meine, who knows more about Mark Twain than almost anybody, but George Esol Sellers of Shawneetown caused Mark Twain real trouble over the character of Colonel Mulberry Sellers in *The Gilded Age*.

There is much more, including some verse, old and new, maps and pictures that come out well except for a few old photographs that probably were not too good to begin with. There are a few typographical errors and a few historical slips of no great importance, but Miss Lawler (of Ridgway) has written a lively narrative and the printing, by Gregg Offset Printing, Crossville, is good book-work and easily readable.

The One-Leaf-Book Story of Illinois, written by Paul M. Angle and illustrated by Tom Dunnington, is created and published by Educational Graphics, Inc., Chicago, for Inland Steel Company in celebration of the Sesquicentennial of Illinois and its own 75th anniversary. Printed on both sides of a three-way fold sheet, it summarizes the state's history with many color illustrations and maps.

Men of faith in Illinois History, an exhibit of art work by Hugh Overbeck Claycombe of Lombard published by the Illinois Council of Churches and the Church Federation of Chicago, is a portfolio of eight reproductions of drawings that have been used for spot announcements on WBBM-TV and elsewhere. The subjects are Marquette, John Mason Peck, Jonathan Baldwin Turner, Elijah P. Lovejoy, Peter Cartwright, James Frazier Jaquess (organizer of the "Preachers' Regiment," 73rd Illinois, in the Civil War), Dwight L. Moody, and "Billy" Sunday. The folio is available at \$1 (with quantity discounts) from Illinois Council of Churches, 534 Iles Park Place, Springfield, Ill. 62701.

Cook County and Daniel Pope Cook: Their Story, by Sidney L. DeLove is an Illinois Sesquicentennial publication by Independence Hall of Chicago (2720 West Devon Avenue). The 32-page illustrated pamphlet contains a biographical sketch of Cook, early history of Cook County, and much information on its peculiar governmental set-up.

More than 80 writers contributed to the *Sesquicentennial History of Hancock County*, published July 16 with Autograph Day set for July 26. It was sponsored by the Board of Supervisors which named a committee in each of the 25 townships to write the local histories. The 8 by 11 inch volume in choice of green or maroon binding has 686 pages and some 270 pictures. Special features are a chapter "Of Shoes—and Ships—and Sealing Wax" assembling anecdotes and legends, and chapters on Fort Edward and the fur trade, and on the Mormons. The board of editors headed by Mary Siegfried, Denver, includes Ida Blum, Nauvoo, David Fulton, Robert Morris College; Judge Harold T. Garvey, Carthage, and Olen L. Smith, Carthage. Robert M. Cochran headed the production committee. Printing was by the Hancock County Journal Press, Carthage. It is the first Hancock County history since that of Judge Charles J. Scofield, published a half century ago.

Blood, Sweat and Grafton, by Anna Mae Hopley, is a 36-page booklet with illustrations telling the story of the Jersey County town at the mouth of the Illinois River. Old Riverboat Days, celebrated there September 13 to 15 scheduled excursion trips on the *Mississippi Belle*, river parade, carnival, and exhibits at the Riverboat Museum. Another book about early-day Grafton, *Winter Song*, by Mrs. Mary (Kirkpatrick) Roe, now of Winchester, Indiana, has been republished in paperback and is on sale. Planning Grafton's Old Riverboat Days were Mayor Gerald Naim, Jerry Hecht, Wayne Rowlings, George Burum, Bill DeSherry, Harold Hodge, Laverne Freeman, Harry Fulkerson, and Anna M. Hopley (Grafton, Ill. 62037).



Rock Island Argus
QUEEN OF THE FAIR, Veronica Philipponis, crowned queen of the Rock Island County Fair, carried roses and around her neck she wore a ribbon bearing a Sesquicentennial medallion. Jackie Goodman, the 1967 queen, crowned the new queen. Jess Foiles, East Moline, chairman of the county Sesquicentennial committee, presented the roses and the medallion at the opening of the fair in East Moline July 30.

Journal

The second Sesquicentennial issue of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* dated Summer, 1968, sticks closely to the pioneer period of the newly formed state. John D. Harger's article on "The American Fur Company and the Chicago of 1812-1835" gets into the much underemphasized importance of the fur trade, which was almost the only occupation in Northern Illinois at the time. The government's attempt to set up "factories" for the Indian trade while at the same time encouraging private competition and attempting to eliminate British influence made for a confusing situation. Robert W. Mayer's "Wood River, 1803-1804" is a study of the start of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Because the transfer of the Louisiana Purchase had not been completed Lewis and Clark camped on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. The river has moved since then and Mayer concludes that the camp site is now on the Missouri side of the river.

Donald S. Spencer's fine study of "Edward Coles: Virginia Gentleman in Frontier Politics" explains why the governor who kept Illinois a free state was otherwise a political failure and left the state shortly after his governorship, disillusioned and discredited. John W. McNulty in "Sidney Brees: His Early Career in Law and Politics in Illinois" shows how another youngster weathered the storms of early-day personal politics. Starting as a protégé of Elias Kent Kane, Brees became public prosecutor and U. S. attorney, but fell out with Kane over the slavery issue, and tangled with Governor Ninian Edwards, yet eventually made a comeback as justice of the Illinois Supreme Court and as U. S. senator.

Alfonse Cerra's "Freemasonry Comes to Illinois" notes that George Rogers Clark was the first member of the order known in Illinois, and tells how the first lodge was established at Kaskaskia in 1805 and of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1822. Russell Charles Brink contributes a brief history of the society's historical markers program, adding an inventory of the large plywood markers.



PABLO CASALS, right, received the honorary degree Doctor of Music at the commencement June 16 of Chicago Conservatory College from its president Dr. Francois D'Albert, left, distinguished concert violinist and composer. Casals, at 91 considered the world's greatest cellist, composer, and humanitarian, attended the presentation in Auditorium Theatre of his oratorio *El Pesebre* and was made an honorary citizen of Chicago by Mayor Daley. Chicago Conservatory College has sponsored a series of five Sesquicentennial concerts. The fifth at Nelson Memorial Hall May 26 was devoted entirely to the works of Dr. Karel B. Jirak of the college faculty. Featured in the third and fourth concerts were works of Catherine Sauer Smith, Frederick Zinos, Charles Matyas, Louis F. LaPorta, Roy W. Anderson, Greg Waters, and Dr. D'Albert. Professor Julius D'Albert's *Anniversary Minuet*, written for the Sesquicentennial and dedicated to former Governor Otto Kerner, had its New York premiere April 26 at Lincoln Center Auditorium, performed by the composer's son Francois D'Albert.

TALES & LEGENDS

John Reynolds, who spent more than forty years of his life as a successful frontier politician, became Illinois' fourth Governor in 1830.

The tall, garrulous and sometime uncouth Reynolds was in decided contrast to his three predecessors: Ninian Edwards, who had earlier served with distinction as territorial governor and then as U.S. Senator from Illinois; Edward Coles, erudite former presidential secre-



GOVERNOR JOHN REYNOLDS

tary in Washington, and Shadrach Bond who, although limited in formal education, was a courtly man with a great store of common sense, high standards of conduct, and much experience in government.

"That such a man could become governor . . . is proof that the day of aristocratic dignity in Illinois politics had passed." In this manner the Illinois historian Pease assessed Reynolds nearly a century after the Belleville politician became governor.

Reynolds spent far more time in public office than out of it. If his political career was not always distinguished, it was at least one of the longest on record in the state. There were few Illinoisans who did not know either personally or by reputation this office seeker and office holder who personified at once the best and worst of the frontiersman. He could, when political expediency demanded it, speak the vernacular of the backwoodsman and outdo him in profanity. But he could also make himself at home in the refined drawing rooms of Washington or of the Illinois gentry.

Reynolds, born in Pennsylvania, had migrated to Illinois as a boy of twelve and helped his father establish the American Bottom farmlands that kept the Reynolds family in comfortable if not lavish circumstances. He went to college in Tennessee where he spent two years studying the classics and, on returning home after an illness cut his education short, he drifted into law. In his late twenties he married a French widow from Cahokia, became fluent in her language and acquired a lasting respect for her Catholic faith, although he himself remained a nondenominational Protestant.

He early became a circuit-riding judge, a position that brought him into contact with Illinoisans of every description throughout much of the state. A congenial man but not convivial—he was a teetotaler—Reynolds soon became a popular and familiar figure. While just an ordinary lawyer and an average judge, he compared favorably enough with others of his profession at that point in the state's history. His political career was punctuated by speculation in land, railroad-building and any other enterprise that offered an opportunity to turn a dollar, and there were several conflicts in interest between his private and public dealings. He made and lost money in a seemingly endless cycle of financial ups and downs.

Late in life Reynolds wrote several books on early Illinois history that are considered literary curiosities and which have served as a rich though not invariably accurate source for later-day historians with more authentic credentials and a more detached viewpoint. With few exceptions, their judgment of Reynolds has been none too kind, since

he was so patently an opportunist who made friends and cast them off to suit his immediate personal and political purposes.

Withal he was an excellent raconteur. He knew the pioneer lore of Illinois as few others did in his day, and he was a charming gossip more inclined to humor than to malice. In his writing, he tended to gloss over his frailties and failures, and to magnify his modest successes. His accounts of the Black Hawk War, which took place while he was governor, constitute an almost sickening attempt to defend the indefensible—hypocritical at best, mendacious at worst. But Reynolds is worth reading for those who want to share vicariously in the life and adventures of the American frontiersman in Illinois.

Sometime before his accession to the governorship, Reynolds had prevailed upon his associates to refer to him as the "Old Ranger," a sobriquet that stuck throughout the rest of his career. Like many other things about him, it was misleading; it implied a certain prowess that he never possessed.

He has been a ranger to be sure, but only in the discredited volunteer forces that Ninian Edwards had raised during the War of 1812. Only the flamboyant Reynolds could have found something to brag about in such an insignificant and even ludicrous service. But gullible people were impressed, which was a tribute to his essential shrewdness. Reynolds' gubernatorial campaign in 1830 pitted him against William Kinney, who was Ninian Edwards' lieutenant governor. Kinney was a well-to-do storekeeper whose avocation was preaching the Gospel according to the tenets of the Baptist Church. Though he possessed much less formal education than the 42-year-old Reynolds, Kinney was endowed with native intelligence and a pungent wit. Nor did he let his Baptist scruples stand in the way of his treating the voters to copious draughts of whiskey when he was campaigning among them. Reynolds, the abstainer, was as generous as Kinney in this regard; but because Kinney was an erstwhile man of the cloth his generous dispensation of free whiskey at campaign gatherings was more widely criticized.

But the election scarcely turned on that issue, although it undoubtedly cost Kinney some votes. The principal issue was Jacksonism. Reynolds professed to be an all-out Jackson man, but he was not as closely identified with the President as Kinney who had attended Jackson's first inauguration in 1829 and had been quoted as saying after his return from Washington that all those who opposed Jacksonian democracy should "be whipped out of office like dogs out of a meat-house."

Despite his protestations of loyalty to Jackson, Reynolds was not above accepting the help of those dwindling Illinoisans still loyal to John Quincy Adams, who were in the process of forming the Whig Party.

Reynolds' personal appeal, combined with the underground support of the Whigs, and a few mistakes on Kinney's part, enabled him to win with a decisive vote of nearly 13,000 to 9,000. As a self-described "whole-hog" Jackson candidate, Kinney had engaged in several oratorical extravaganzas that cost him dearly. Perhaps the most costly was his repeated opposition to the projected Illinois and Michigan Canal, which Reynolds favored. Kinney charged that the building of the canal to establish a direct link between the Mississippi and the Great Lakes would "flood the country with Yankees."

Except for the Black Hawk War, Reynolds' administration scored no great advances in the fortunes of Illinois. But the war and its aftermath were sufficient to gladden the hearts of most Illinoisans, who tended for a time to place Reynolds on the pedestal of a political hero for his prompt though somewhat hysterical mobilization of the state's resources in pursuit of the feared Indian chief.

He made his bid for a vacant seat in Congress to which he was elected before his gubernatorial term expired. For most of the rest of his life he wandered from one public office to another, both in Illinois and Washington. It might be said that Reynolds was Illinois' first professional politician.



M.P.A.

EDITOR'S NOTE



The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original Illinois Intelligencer. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



Brigade Orders.

First Brigade of Illinois Militia,
Head Quarters, Kaskaskia, Sept. 7, 1818.

THE regiments composing this brigade will parade for the annual inspection and review at the times and places following, to-wit:

Lieut. Col. Levis' regiment, at Kaskaskia on Saturday the 17th day of October next. Lieut. Col. Moore's regiment on Monday the 18th day of October next at such place within the regimental beat as the commandant may deem most convenient, of which place he will give the Brigadier General timely notice. Lieut. Col. Bankson's regiment at Belleville on Wednesday the 21st day of October next. Lieut. Col. Whiteside's regiment at Edwardsville on Friday the 23d day of October next. And Lieut. Col. Evan's regiment at the court house in Johnson county on Friday the 30th day of October next. Capt. Berry's rifle company will do duty as a flank company, and be inspected and reviewed with Lieut. Col. Levis' regiment.

Commandants of Regiments will issue immediate orders for the above parades, and will require the men to appear completely armed and equipped as the law directs. Company inspection returns and regimental abstract returns must be made to the Brigade Inspector, or officer acting as such, on the ground. The regimental line will be formed respectively, precisely at twelve o'clock at noon.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Edgar.
LIEUT. S. DONOE, Aid-de-Camp.

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 7th inst. at the house of John Bilderback in Randolph county, a small Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a Five Dollar Note on the Bank of Vincennes, and twenty-five cents in silver—and a Note on Gen'l John Edgar, of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. Any person who will deliver to me the above described pocket book, and its contents, shall receive a reward of \$5.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
Jackson county, Sept. 8.—3-21.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the undersigned on the 10th of July last, at Mr. Seodgrass', near the Saline creek, on the road from St. Louis to Vincennes,

A Bright Bay Gelding, supposed to be between 15 and 16 hands high, of slender make, sprightly, active and well-gaited, has a brand but it is not recollected; has splints or lumps upon the inner side of each fore leg, and oval galls mid-way upon his back and near together.—He broke away in consequence of the flies, and carried with him the brow-band and throat-latch of the bridle—at that time he had shoes on before only 4 and a switched tail.

I will give \$10 for his apprehension and all reasonable charges if delivered to me at Belle Fontaine, near St. Louis.

WILL. CARR LANE.
Belle Fontaine 11th Sept. 1818—41f

TO RENT.

THE House and Lot I have for many years occupied as a Tavern, in the town of Harrisonville, in Monroe county, on the premises are the house containing four commodious Rooms, a Kitchen, Smoke House, Cornerb and a Stable, and a Garden attached thereto, at present under cultivation. Persons wishing to rent the same, will do well to visit the premises—apply in said town to

J. M'Clure.

April, 1818.

A few Copies of the Constitution for Sale here.

Public Notice,

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post-Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in the city of Washington, until the 12th day of October next, inclusive.

ILLINOIS.

From Belleville by William Padfield's and Bond c. h. to Palmyra, once in two weeks.

Leave Belleville every other Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Palmyra the next day by 6 p. m.

Leave Palmyra every other Monday at 6 a. m. arrive at Belleville the next day by 6 p. m.

From Edwardsville to Bond c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Edwardsville every other Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Bond c. h. the next day by 6 p. m.

Leave Bond c. h. every Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at Edwardsville the next day by 6 p. m.

From Kaskaskia by Wideman's on Kaskaskia river, to Belleville, once in two weeks.

Leave Kaskaskia every other Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Belleville the next day by 6 p. m.

Leave Belleville every other Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Kaskaskia the next day by 6 p. m.

For Sale,

The Island of Fort Chartres, containing 1047 53-100 acres of first rate LAND.

1143 53-100 acres of first rate LAND,

situate on Richland creek, in the Prairie Tomoiris.

200 acres on the west bank of the Kaskaskia river, six miles above the village of Kaskaskia, first and second rate Land.

300 acres of Land situate in the American Bottom, adjoining the farm of Col. Shadrach Bond, in Monroe county. On this tract is an excellent Salt Lick, from which I have made many hundred bushels of first quality Salt—Also on this tract is a good Sugar Camp, and well timbered.

The above lands, I will sell at a very moderate price for cash. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the lands, as purchasers will first examine.

JOHN EDGAR.
Kaskaskia, Sept. 5.—21f.

TAKE NOTICE,

I am a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Lieutenant-governor; I therefore require all sheriffs, and judges of elections of this state to open a poll for me: and I shall not object to them voting for me also, if they choose.

WILLIAM L. REYNOLDS.
Kaskaskia, Sept. 1.

N. ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT,

	July 28.
Corn, per bbl.	2 00 to 2 50
Cotton, 1st quality,	35 0 00
—2d ditto,	0 30 0 32
—3d ditto,	0 26 0 28
Coffee, per cwt.	28 00 29 00
Flour, superfine,	6 00 7 00
—fine,	5 50 6 00
Molasses, per gall.	0 42 0 41
Sugar,	0 09 0 10
Tobacco, bbl.	8 00 9 25
Whiskey, per gall.	0 50 0 00